

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

Recorders' Office Feb 06

VOLUME VI

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

NO. 47

Taft Is Opposed to Oklahoma's Program.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, in his speech delivered to the biggest crowd ever gathered in Oklahoma City, Saturday night, defined the issue of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory State election as twofold: first, the acceptance or rejection of the constitution, and second, the election of a Republican or Democratic State and legislative ticket and United States Senators. He explained his attitude as that of a Republican, putting himself in the place of a citizen of Oklahoma and advising the Republicans of Oklahoma in respect to the wisdom or otherwise of adopting the constitution. He disclaimed entirely any authority to speak for the President, on the subject of the validity of the constitution. Mr. Taft commented at length on the necessity for maintaining the power of the courts and condemned the requirement that jury trial should intervene between an order of injunction and punishment for its violation. He said that the worst of injunction was one of the most beneficial writs that a court could have and that it is just as useful in defense of the poor as of the rich and any weakening of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs, would operate in favor of the rich malefactor.

He spoke on the hypocrisy of the framers of the constitution in purporting to make an instrument by which the will of the people should be sustained pure and undefiled, and then by the mere political trickery and chicanery adopt a plan by which there might be a majority of 10,000 for the Republican ticket in the State and yet be Democratic Legislature and two Democratic Senators. This itself, he said, showed what a mockery an attempt by initiative and referendum to ascertain the true will of the people was and how empty their declaration "let the people rule."

The Secretary commented upon the severe impairment of the system of education by limitations upon taxation for educational purposes, as was in the Indian Territory, it was said by those who know, would probably not afford more than two months' education in the year. The constitution provided for separate schools, white and negro, and yet made no provision for taxation for carrying out any such system. For these reasons the Secretary said that if he were a citizen of Oklahoma he would certainly vote for the rejection of the constitution, because he believed that it was a great deal easier to reject the constitution than to amend it so as to eliminate its defects, and he would be confident as a citizen that the next Congress would come to the aid of the people of Oklahoma by a new enabling act and a new convention.

Big Oregon Bank Driven to Wall.

Inability to realize quickly on its securities, owing to the money stringency in New York, the Oregon Trust and Savings bank of Portland, was forced to suspend Wednesday, and is now in the hands of a receiver.

The bank was capitalized for \$100,000. Its deposits ten days ago amounted to about \$3,000,000. A statement issued May 7 shows that its deposits then were \$2,464,424 and its liabilities \$2,628,420.

The bank's depositors, who are mainly of the poor and middle classes, first learned of the failure through a notice posted by the board of directors announcing the inability of the bank to realize on securities. Another notice stated that the bank was closed by order of the Circuit court for Multnomah county, Thomas C. Devlin, formerly county auditor, having been appointed receiver.

Vice President Lytle placed responsibility for the failure on W. Cooper Morris, the cashier. Lytle declared that without the authority of the board of directors Morris bought and sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of securities, and that last Thursday, without authority, Morris took home bonds of a telephone company amounting to \$1,300,000 and went to New York to dispose of them, evidently with the idea of obtaining funds to place the bank on a better financial basis.

While Lytle is severe in his condemnation of the business methods of Cashier Morris, friends of Morris say he acted within his rights, and had the bank been allowed to do business for a few more days, Morris would have placed it upon its feet. The bank owned valuable real estate and other securities.

That the directors of the bank, of which W. H. Moore is president, knew of the impending crash several days ago became known by an announcement that a meeting of the bankers of Portland had been held to consider the situation. The other banks called upon for support did not respond to the appeal. The conference of banks adjourned at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. North Entertains.

Mrs. A. North entertained some of her girlhood friends Friday. With the exception of three the "Old Crowd" was complete. They had not all been together for twenty-five years. Those in attendance were Mrs. Amanda Drollinger, of Mill Creek, Ind.; Miss Florence Parker, of Kanawake, Ill.; Miss Ella Myers, of Lapaz, Ind.; Mrs. Jennie Gregg, of Bremen, Ind. The absent ones were Mrs. Mary Emma Richardson, of Chicago and Miss Anna Dunn of Plymouth who was too ill to be present.

Harness Sun to Engine.

By using the principle of the common hotbed by which the farmers grow fresh vegetables in the dead of winter, Frank Shuman, engineer and chemist, of Philadelphia, Pa., thinks he has solved the old problem of converting the heat of the sun into power at such a low cost that its commercial use is possible.

He has now running an engine that gets its power from the sun and it is so simple that a child can operate it. Shuman, who is the inventor of the concrete fire used in all skyscrapers and the wire glass, says his machine will revolutionize the motive power of the world.

On the Shuman property in Tacoma there is what looks like a big hotbed, 18x16 feet. It is simply a big wooden box sunk into the ground and covered with a double top of ordinary hothouse glass, with a one inch air space between the layers.

Instead of being filled with vegetables, however, it is filled with coiled iron pipes. These pipes, which are filled with ether, connect with a small upright engine hard by.

The circuit is known as a "closed one"; that is, the ether in the pipes is converted to vapor in the big box, passes through the engine, developing three and a half horse power, thence into a condenser, and back again to the hot box.

No fuel is used, the heat of the sun being relied upon to convert the liquid into vapor. In the tropics water could take the place of ether, Shuman says.

The light rays of the sun in this latitude can be converted into heat and they will yield high temperatures. In the tropics this would run to perhaps 200 degrees or higher. The light rays penetrate the double glass cover and are absorbed and converted into heat rays by the dark metallic surfaces of the pipes. The air space prevents the heat from escaping, and whatever is in the pipes will boil.

If there is water in the pipes it will be turned into steam and that steam can be used to run an engine. This small hot box, if in the tropics, the inventor says, would yield about thirty horse power.

Chief Moore of the weather bureau and a string of scientists are coming to see the machine work. Before the patent office would take any stock in it an expert was sent on and he became convinced.

Roosevelt to End Gambling.

President Roosevelt is interested deeply in the crusade against gambling in the District of Columbia. He is more than co-operating with the local authorities. The campaign is made under his direction. He has thoroughly impressed upon the district commissioners his determination, announced in one of his speeches, to make Washington a clean city. As the commissioners are his appointees, and can be removed at his pleasure, it is not surprising that the incumbents show zeal in the work cut out for them.

In the raid on alleged bucket-shops last Friday secret service officers were conspicuous. The explanation of the presence of federal officers is that the President is determined that the local laws shall be enforced and that gambling shall be suppressed. The metropolitan police and detective forces are sufficiently strong, numerically, to do the work, but to see that it was performed thoroughly secret service men were detailed. Whether they have been assigned to keep tabs on local police is not known. It is known, however, that much of the evidence upon which the raids were made was gathered by the federal detectives.

No cry will be raised by the district commissioners of federal interference. The prosecutions which are to follow in the courts will be directed by a presidential appointee the district attorney, who in the District of Columbia has charge of all cases before the criminal courts.

The President also is giving hearty federal co-operation in the efforts to make Washington a clean city from a sanitary point of view. The health officers of the government are assisting the district health office and from the marine hospital service work is being done in this direction.

Fairs Soon Coming.

The season of the district and county fairs is approaching and interest will again be turned to the exhibits and events of these festivals, that attract the people from a wide section of country. The fair, in the olden days, was the greatest event of the year, and was looked forward to with keen anticipation by all people in the country of which it was the center. While in later years the multiplicity of gatherings and the more frequent communication of people with each other have somewhat changed the nature of these fairs, yet they remain of interest and enjoyment to a great many.

In numerous respects the fair meets a demand that is not otherwise supplied. The fairs in this part of Indiana are of as high a standard as any to be found in the Middle West, barring the state fairs, and the prospects for this season are said to be unusually good.

Moors Get Fresh Aid.

The arrival Wednesday just outside the town of Casablanca of three new columns of fighting tribesmen, who have joined the army of the fanatics besieging Casablanca, has rendered more serious the problem undertaken by France and Spain to restore order. The new arrivals constitute an imposing opposition to the French force, now wearied by their vigil. The soldiers are convinced that their present defensive strength is inadequate. General Drude has called a conference with Vice Admiral Philibert, who telegraphed to Paris the belief of the general that re-enforcements are absolutely necessary for the protection of the town.

Whenever the men on board the cruiser Glorie sight groups of Arabs they open on them with shell fire, and during all Tuesday night there was a constant rattling of rifle fire from the French sharpshooters directed against Arab Moors who were trying to steal in toward the town under cover of darkness.

A sensational incident occurred during the "celebration of noonday prayers at the grand mosque of Djidi-did at Fez Tuesday. A soldier suddenly shouted: "May Allah render our master, Mouley Mohammed, victors!"

Mohammed is the sultan's brother, and as the public proclamation of a new sultan in a mosque while the sultan is living is traditionally the signal of a revolution, the faithful who were at prayers fled in fright into the streets creating a general panic. In a short time all the shops were closed and the Jews barricaded themselves in their residences.

The troops on duty at the mosque seized the soldier who created the disturbance. It developed that he was a converted Jew and was beaten unmercifully and was taken, covered with blood, to prison, where he will probably be beheaded. Later calm was restored in the city.

Letters received from Morocco City confirm the report of the proclamation of Mulai Hafid, the sultan's brother, as Sultan of Morocco, and add that it has caused great excitement. Two powerful southern chieftains, Goudafi and Glaoui, are marching to his support.

The sultan's troops are reported to have again defeated a great force of the Knaiss tribesmen, in whose territory said Sir Harry McLean has been held captive. Six hundred of the Moors were killed and several of their villages were burned.

The French government has sent instructions to Oran, Algeria, to dispatch 1,000 men to re-enforce the present force at Casablanca. This action was decided upon at a conference held Wednesday between Foreign Minister Pichon, War Minister Picquart and Marine Minister Thomson. It was agreed that the presence of more troops was imperative in order to gain unquestioned mastery over the tribesmen. It is officially explained, however, that the men to be sent from Oran are merely to fill out the regiments already at Casablanca.

Moroccan Rule Hollow Mockery.

Veritable chaos reigns in Morocco and the government has degenerated into nothing more than a mock administration. The situation grows more critical hourly. The French government prompted by a desire to act conservatively holds back its troops from precipitating a decisive engagement with the tribesmen. Premier Clemenceau, who returned Sunday from Carlsbad and Munich has assumed active direction of the situation.

He conferred with Foreign Minister Pichon, War Minister Picquart and Minister of Marine Thomson, who met him at the station.

Advices received Sunday from Casablanca depict the terrible state of affairs which can more correctly be called chaos than government. The troops are angry with impatience to march from the city and bring the trouble to a climax by a decisive battle with the fanatical Moors. The French ministry, however, seems determined to play a waiting game.

Raisuli is still in control of his own region and the pretender rules northeast Morocco. The Sultan is not sure of his followers and anarchy prevails the Empire. The 140,000 towns are tranquil because of the presence of the foreign warships, but Rabat is constantly in danger from the angry tribesmen, who are prepared to swoop down upon it at the first opening. Europeans dare not pass without the walls of Rabat and other cities.

The return of Premier Clemenceau to Paris has been the occasion for the following editorial in the Journal des Debates, which fairly expresses the policy of the administration with regard to the Moroccan situation:

"He (Clemenceau) knows the sentiments of the sovereigns and the dispositions of the chancellors. He ought to know that politics are not only more uncertain, but also most costly, and that conservatism is essential."

Arrest for Bank Officials.

Warrants were issued at the district attorney's office at Portland, Oregon, Thursday, for the arrest of the officers and directors of the Oregon Trust and Savings Bank, which closed its doors Wednesday a receiver having been appointed. The charge is accepting deposits after they were fully aware of the bank's unstable condition.

To Ignore Key Union.

Every telegraph operator who left his position with the companies two weeks ago must make individual application for reinstatement before he will be taken back. This policy of the companies was announced Wednesday and means not only that there will be no union recognition, but that even a committee from the ranks of the strikers will not be treated with.

The Postal company has prepared a form of contract which every applicant is required to sign before he is given employment. The contract applies to all the offices of the company throughout the country. The Western Union company has not adopted any form of contract, but is requiring each operator to make application for work as an individual.

The strike leaders continue to take a hopeful view of the situation. They assert that they are in receipt of daily reports from different cities showing that the men are standing firm and that the business of the companies has been reduced to almost nothing.

President Small of the Telegraphers Union will leave for New York Saturday and address a meeting of the strikers in that city on Sunday. He said Wednesday that his trip was purely one of inspection and that he had no expectation of meeting any of the officials of the telegraph companies or discussing terms of settlement.

It was said Wednesday that many of the strikers who have left the city have gone to work for the companies at other points where they are not known, but this was denied by the labor officials. The last great strike of telegraphers was broken that way and the companies believe that the same result will be shown this time. The first payment of money to the strikers was made Wednesday, but it did not take the form of regular benefits. Small sums were handed out quietly to those in need, which is all the relief the union expects to give until financial assistance is rendered by outside unions. The railroad telegraphers have a large strike fund on hand from which they are ready to contribute when called upon.

The ball game at Logan Square Wednesday afternoon resulted in netting the strike fund \$2,000, according to the statement of Secretary Wesley Russell. The joint unions of cigar-makers meet Thursday night and will vote moral and financial support to the operators.

Advices from New York Wednesday night indicate that the operators there believe that the visit of President Small will result in the opening of peace negotiations. The head officials of the two companies declare, however, that they will not meet Small under any circumstances, neither do they want the mediation of Commissioner of Labor Neil, Samuel Gompers or any one else.

New York Facts a Meat Famine.

Deliveries of meat from the local packing houses at New York were completely halted Friday by the 400 wagon drivers who went on strike Thursday night. The strikers said that only meat from the Chicago refrigerator trains was being delivered and that the drivers, who handle them, may be called out. With a stoppage of deliveries from the meat trains the city would be quickly affected by a meat famine. Police reserves were stationed in the packing house district on the West side of the city.

Inside employees of the slaughterhouses were at work Friday while the heads of the affected plants were busy preparing to break the strike, which was called without warning by the drivers. The companies, it was said, would import strike-breakers if necessary.

A possibility that the strike may extend until it embraces all branches of the packing industry was intimated Friday by Joseph A. Masterson, head of the butchers' craft. Half a dozen strikers held up a delivery wagon of the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company and attempted to drag and smash the drivers of that company and his drivers off the wagon seat. Superintendent Brown, who formerly was a police captain, tackled the strikers and put them to flight.

That Logansport Incident.

A brief communication touching the recent incident at Logansport, Ind., when Chief of Police Graham tried to compel the removal of a United States flag flying from the window of a room in the City National Bank building which had been rented for marine corps recruiting purposes has been received from Lieutenant Claybourn McCauley, in charge of recruiting work in Indiana.

Corporal Mauntauigh was in charge of the office at Logansport and vigorously defied the efforts of the chief of police to have the national emblem taken down. Lieutenant McCauley closes in his communication a large number of newspaper clippings giving graphic accounts of the incident, but he makes no extended comment on it, asserting it to the ignorance of the police official. No action is necessary by the officials at Washington.

Woman Killed at Tipton.

The Lake Erie and Western excursion to Michigan City was in this city at about 10:25 a. m., struck and killed Mrs. Sunday Stillwell, 70 years of age, near Tipton, Ind., Sunday. Mrs. Stillwell was deaf and probably did not hear the approaching train. She was ground up badly.

Casablanca Again Scene of Carnage.

Casablanca was again attacked by Moorish tribesmen Wednesday. The Moors completely enveloped the city and advanced almost to the French position in the face of a terrific bombardment from land and sea.

This attack was repulsed, but soon after a great mass of mounted Moors charged down the valley coming within a few hundred yards of Gen. Drude's artillery before they were checked. This charge was made under cover of a heavy fog and it was only the fortuitous lifting of the fog which permitted the batteries ashore and aloft to shell the massed horsemen with deadly effect, that saved the day for the French. The Moors had charged up to the French trenches before they turned back.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Drude moved forward his field guns to a ridge situated about four miles from the camp, whence he shelled the Moors, who were then in flight eastward.

Despite their repulses, the strategic situation is completely in the hands of the Moors, who concentrate horsemen behind complete cover and deliver attacks at unexpected points. The great guns of the warships no longer frighten the Moors. Their marksmen creep close to the crowded camp, fire a shot, and then flee. Their horsemen appear boldly on the sky line of the hills, draw the fire of the French artillery, and vanish, to reappear at another point a few hundred yards away.

The French troops keenly feel their humiliating position and hope they will soon have permission to advance.

It is reported that the rebellious tribes around Casablanca have received letters from Mulai Hafid, the sultan's brother, promising his early arrival among them. He advises them in the meantime to refrain from attacking the Europeans.

The Spanish consul at Mogador, Morocco, has confirmed by telegraph the report of the proclamations of Mulai Hafid as sultan.

Adolphe Maujan, undersecretary of the interior of France, announced officially Thursday that Gen. Drude had been ordered to disperse only those tribesmen found within six to ten miles of Casablanca.

Gen. Drude will not go farther afield," M. Maujan declared, "and there never has been any question of marching on Fez or any other point in the interior. Our warships will merely patrol the ports where it is necessary to organize the international police in fulfillment of the understanding reached at Algiers. France and Spain are in complete accord."

And He Married.

No higher tribute could be paid to the irresistible charm of woman than the surrender of Jackson Boyd to matrimony. He had supposed himself invincible. He had entrenched himself in arguments that single life was more blessed than married life. He had established bachelor quarters that were beautiful and joy evolving. He had spent hours arguing with young men that they would have more time to study and to accomplish things in life if they did not marry. And now he succumbs to the god of love and joins the innumerable host of them that are saved from themselves.

Oh, youth! who may be deluded by the delusion that a bachelor's life is a happy one, consider his case and be wise. He has not yet come to his finish. There remain before him many days in which he will kick himself for not having done it sooner—days when he will reflect on the lonesome, selfish, desolate years of bachelorhood, and think how he might have been happy all the time if he had only been furnished with the intelligence that a beneficent Providence bestowed on the ansering tribes. And he was sure to come to it at last.

For time at length sets all things even. And if we do not watch the hour, there never yet was human power which could resist, or wait to even. The rows checks and flying curls of pretty Indiana girls. Of pretty Indiana girls. Be warned, young man, and turn your thoughts to domestic life. Don't sow any wild oats. You will have all you want without cultivation. Don't wait till you get rich. You will get rich faster if you are married and have some occasion to save your money. You will miss some hilarity, but you will be the better off for missing it. Get married and settle down. —Indianapolis Star.

100 Old Maids in Parade; No Weddings in 14 Months.

There hasn't been a wedding in Plainfield, Ind., for fourteen months and the list of old maids is growing alarmingly large.

The other evening, previous to an entertainment for the public library, 100 Plainfield girls, clad in old maid's costumes of days gone by, paraded the streets carrying banners, some of which bore these legends:

"O, Lord, for a man."
"I'll sew your buttons on."
"If once was young."
"I've got my eye on you."
"Let me darn your socks."
"Ask papa."
"This is so sudden."
"One 'sweet young thing' stalked haughtily apart from her companions carrying a banner with this legend: 'I don't belong with that gang.'"
No one but old maids took part in the library entertainment.

Wire Companies Scoff at Peace.

Officials of the telegraph companies came out Monday with a statement to the effect that any settlement of the big wire strike is out of the question. The companies charged that the election of a "peace" committee by the strikers was a move to check a threatened stampede of the men to return to work.

Supt. T. P. Cook of the Western Union declared that the strike leaders were deceiving the operators. Hundreds of telegraphers, he said, are ready to apply for their old positions, but are being restrained by the action of the union officials, who are handing out false reports of conditions to the rank and file.

"I am positive there will be no meeting between the telegraph company representatives and a committee of strikers," said Mr. Cook. "The only way the men can return to work is by making individual applications. The company will take back such operators as it sees fit. The peace agitation is nothing more than talk of imaginative strike leaders."

Mr. Cook asserted that the Western Union force of operators is now stronger than at any time since the strike was called. He said thirty new men were put at work during the day Monday.

Although the union leaders talked of peace, they did not relax their efforts in combating the telegraph companies. It was reported that the operators in Canada were on the point of striking, and Secretary Wesley Russell said the word to walk out might be given the men at any hour.

The Canadian telegraphers, it was said, had wired for permission to strike several times. According to Mr. Russell, they objected to operating wires from Canadian points to American offices where nonunion telegraphers were sitting at the keys.

"The Canadian situation is extremely delicate," he said. "If the operators should go out there, it would affect chiefly such points as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, and Buffalo."

The possibility of the electric line being drawn into the strike also developed. The union officials said they were in communication with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, who had offered the support of that organization if needed.

A strike of the linemen and electrical repairers, it was asserted, would prove a blow to the telegraph companies, as it would leave the wires

Saloonmen Must Bear Burden.

The St. Joseph county commissioners have assessed the costs in the remonstrance case of James Major from New Carlisle, which was decided recently and in favor of the petitioner for the liquor license. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Major won out before the commissioners the burden of the costs fall upon him, the apportionment being as follows: Total costs, \$797.10; Major's portion, \$508.08, assessed against remonstrators, \$95.57.

The commissioners hold Major for the per diem, sheriff's fees and mileage for 200 signers to the remonstrance. He had subpoenaed, but did not place on the stand. Of the \$95.57 assessed against the remonstrators a portion is sheriff's fees, which, according to the Anti-Saloon League, will be deducted should the remonstrators win on the appeal to the higher courts.

Examiners Do Not Examine.

The conditions that have existed in the disastrous Brownstown, Indiana bank, under the noses of the bank examiners for years, will not inspire the public with faith in bank examiners. There ought to be a law providing for the auditing of bank books by a committee selected from the stockholders and largest depositors at state periods. This work ought to be done by interested parties instead of a little two by four politician appointed because of his political affiliations. In the case of the Brownstown bank failure, the former bank examiner, James R. Henry, overlooked or winked at the important facts that Hugh A. Burrell, the president of the bank, made a number of checks payable to J. M. Sharpe & Co., grain gamblers of Louisville, Ky., F. M. Harsch, a bucket shop gambler of Seymour, Ind., and one check of \$6,000, payable to A. W. Thomson, another grain gambler. Other items in the bookkeeping of the bank have cropped out that would have aroused the suspicion of an ordinary bookkeeper.

Factory for Walkerton.

Good progress is being made towards landing a factory in Walkerton. A committee has secured options on land well located within the corporate limits and it is proposed to lay off an addition and sell lots to raise the required bonds, \$7,000. This factory will employ 35 men at the start and the company agrees to be running 50 men at the end of two years. Five thousand dollars is to be raised and put into a factory building, the title of which is to remain in the name of a local organization of the citizens. The remaining \$2,000 is to be paid at the end of two years, providing the factory people live up to their agreement.

This factory will manufacture a high grade of electric light machinery and will install electric light plants for towns or private individuals.

Eager for Big Battle.

Advices received at Paris Sunday, from Casablanca say the troops are anxious for a decisive engagement with the tribesmen, but France's determination not to penetrate far into the country prevents pursuit of the fanatics and results in a waiting game. Meantime the state of Morocco's internal affairs is growing worse. Veritable chaos reigns and the government has degenerated into a mere mock administration.

Mulai Hafid, the newly proclaimed sultan, who is reported to be marching toward the coast to fight the French and Spanish troops has appointed a ministry, a member to which is Mulai Sidi Mohammed, another brother of the actual sultan, who is now held prisoner by the new Sultan of Fez.

Raisuli controls his own region and the pretender rules northeast Morocco. The sultan is not sure of his own followers, and anarchy pervades the empire. The littoral towns are tranquil because of the presence of foreign warships, but Rabat is reported to be constantly menaced by tribesmen who are ready to swoop down upon it at the first opportunity. Europeans dare not pass outside the walls of Rabat nor other cities.

Premier Clemenceau who returned from Carlsbad and Munich Sunday, has assumed active direction of the Moroccan situation, which developed during his absence. He conferred with Foreign Minister Pichon, War Minister Picquart and Minister of Marine Thomson, who met him at the station, and Monday they went to Rambouillet to see President Fallieres.

The Journal des Debates, in an editorial as to the effect on the Moroccan situation of M. Clemenceau's return, says:

"He knows the sentiments of the sovereigns and the dispositions of the chancellors. He ought to know that politics today not only is most uncertain, but also most costly, and that calm and conservatism are essential."

The newspapers agree that a divergence of views has developed in the cabinet as to the Spanish government in its attitude in Morocco. While certain of the ministers indorsement of the course that is being pursued, others, it is alleged, claim that the role created by the Algerians conference differs from that actually being played by Spain. According to the Liberal, Premier Maura announced to the members of the cabinet that Spain would take the offensive only if her troops were directly attacked and that otherwise she would rest merely as a spectator of the internal conflicts that are rending Morocco and of what France does if the troops of that country advance into the interior.

Henry Clews' Warning.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, in expressing himself relative to the recent utterances of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, sets forth some facts that should be carefully noted by all the people, especially those who contend that the administration is hostile to the corporations. He says:

"Secretary Taft's strong endorsement of the president's policy and the president's own speech, are strong and sufficient evidence that the president can not be budged from his crusade against the violators of the inter-state commerce laws by clamor or criticism, and I suggest that rather than to violently oppose the president hereafter it will be well for the corporation magnates and managers to fall into line and let the public understand that they will strictly obey the inter-state commerce and the Sherman anti-trust laws. They might as well accept the inevitable, for it is plainly evident that he will not change, and the statute laws should be observed. There has been great misunderstanding and much exaggeration as to the intention of the government officials. All that they propose to do, as far as can be ascertained, is to compel great corporations to respect the law in the same manner as the humblest citizen."

In the above paragraph Mr. Clews has put the whole situation and expressed it clearly. The administration is in earnest. Mr. Roosevelt would put all on an equal basis. Any outcry against the enforcement of the law is a plea for crooked dealing.

The True Value of Lemons.

Lemons are very useful in health and sickness. Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for the incipient cold. It is also excellent in cases of biliousness. For malaria the "Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only half a pint. One teaspoonful is taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate cases when quinine failed. Lemon syrup made by baking a lemon twenty minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar, is excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold. Tie a piece of lemon on a corn at night for five nights, leaving it on all night. Soak the foot in warm water and the corn can be easily removed. When the root of the corn is taken out cover the toe with collodion or some other preparation to protect the skin, which will be sensitive, says Woman's Life. Unless the tender skin is protected it will soon form another corn.—Let Metsker take notice.

Governor Hanly Issues His Proclamation for Labor Day.

Governor Hanly Saturday issued his Labor day proclamation setting Monday, September 2, as the day set apart for the observance in honor of labor. The proclamation follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as governor of the state of Indiana, I, J. Frank Hanly, do hereby designate, set apart and proclaim, Monday, September 2, 1907, as Labor day and I do further declare the same a legal holiday and recommend its observance as such by all the people of the commonwealth."

"It is meet and proper that this day should be set apart by the executive and observed by the people. Custom and law contemplate its recognition, and duty and privilege prompt its observance. Labor is the bedrock of our greatness as a state and the foundation of our civilization. Willingly undertaken, and rightly understood, it is a boon and not a burden; a blessing and not a curse. It ennobles and exalts him who performs it, gladdens the heart, stirs the soul with the exultation of achievement and makes consecrated citizenship a possibility. He who has never known the joy of creative toil is indeed unfortunate. The man who toils, without bitterness, to build a home for those dependent upon him, where family altars may be erected and in which the love of wife and child may come to sweeten and inspire his life, is an asset of incomparable value to any people, and especially so to a free, self-governing people. His well-being and happiness makes for the advancement and security of all we most love and should constitute our first concern."

That all should share in the annual celebration of labor's worth and accomplishments, therefore, but the recognition of a high and an admitted obligation and the exercise of a grateful privilege. In this spirit let the day be celebrated. Let all public offices, state, county and municipal, be closed and all labor be suspended wherever possible. Let tasks and burdens be laid aside and the day be given over to rejoicing, to rest and to thoughtful sane consideration of how the toiler's present high estate may be yet further advanced.

"The law forbids the sale on this day of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. It is important that its mandate should be obeyed. First, because it is the law's word; second, that the ceremonial of the day may not be marred, but may be suited to the presence of women and children."

Zelaya Adds to Love Story.

"Come back," all forgiven." This message from the autocratic President of Nicaragua was delivered to a pianist in a Washington rooming garden and was the climax of a romantic love story. Disowned and exiled from his country because he had married an American girl against his father's wishes, Alfonso Zelaya when he felt the pinch of poverty obtained employment as a musician in the summer annex of a saloon at Washington. Alfonso was sent to the United States to round out his education, and as an international courtesy was admitted to West Point. He spent much time in Washington. He met Miss Margaret Baker, the daughter of a government clerk. They became engaged. President Zelaya when advised directed the immediate return home of his son. The young man was virtually kidnapped and under guard taken to New Orleans and placed aboard a ship for Nicaragua. He returned to Washington as soon as he could escape the watchful eye of his father and the wedding which had been planned was solemnized. President Zelaya's wrath was terrible. He disowned his son. For nearly two years his whereabouts have been unknown to the ruler of Nicaragua. To locate him the legation was called upon. The happy young couple have started for New York, where on Tuesday they will take the steamer for Nicaragua.

Rate Advance Soon Removed.

In just thirty minutes after Secretary Whitman of the Commercial Club had filed a protest with the State Railway Commission of Nebraska against an advance from 25 to 30 cents in minimum charges on small shipments on the Burlington Railroad he was informed by Secretary Perkins of the commission that the old rates had been restored. The advance was made effective Aug. 20, but news of it reached the club on Thursday.